

The Rodney Telegraph

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
By Thomas Brown,
At FIVE DOLLARS per year, in advance, or
\$1.41 at the expiration of the year.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages
are paid, unless at the option of the editor.

Terms of Advertising.
For square of ten lines or less, for the first in-
sertion, One Dollar; for each additional inser-
tion, Fifty Cents.
To those who advertise by the year, a
liberal discount will be made.
All articles of a personal nature, whenever
admitted, will be charged double the above
rates.
The number of insertions required must be
marked on all advertisements, or they will be
continued until ordered put, and charged ac-
cordingly.
Advertising candidates for State Office,
or for county offices, \$25.
All Job Work must be paid for on de-
livery.

Notice.

THE undersigned is agent for the follow-
ing works: Ladies Companion, New
York City; New Yorker, do. do; Ladies
Book, Philadelphia, Pa.; Saturday Courier,
do. do; Saturday News, do. do; American
Museum, Baltimore, Md.; Pearl and Galaxy,
Boston, Mass.

Godey's Uniform Edition of the following
publications: Walter Scott's Novels, (with a
portrait only \$10, Lady Blessington's do. do.
\$3; complete work of Miss L. E. Landon,
\$3; Bulwer's do. \$3; Marryat's do. \$3;
Pickwick Papers, (containing nearly 50 il-
lustrations and portraits) \$3.

A. MARSCHALK.
Locust street, between Commerce and
Union, Natchez, Mississippi.
He will also receive subscription for any
Northern papers.
January, 12. 57-4t

Wm. L. Poindexter,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Vidalia, Parish of Concordia, La.

WILL attend the District Courts for the
Parishes of Concordia, Madison and
Carroll, and the Supreme Courts at Alex-
andria and New Orleans.
March 27, 1838. 19t

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jefferson County.
PERSONALLY appeared before the
undersigned Justice of the peace, in
and for said county, Alva Farnsworth, who
being duly sworn, deposed and said that he
has lost or mislaid a note of William Turn-
er, de'd. in favour of Fauver & Farnsworth,
amounting to twenty dollars, due 1st
January, 1836, and that the said note has
never been paid, or any satisfaction received
for the same, to the best of his knowledge
and belief.

ALVA FARNSWORTH.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this
14th day of January, 1839
JNO. T. YOE, J. P.

For Sale.

TRACT OF LAND, situated four
miles below Rodney Miss., fronting
the river, containing about 738 acres—120
cleared and fit for cultivation—with cabins
for 30 slaves—a Mill—Corn and Fodder
for 8 months. For terms, enquire of the
subscriber at Rodney,
LEVI C. HARRIS, Agent.

N. B. The Natchez Free Trader will
give the above two insertions, and forward
the account to this office. 25-4t

MATTRESSES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the
public that he has a lot of double and
single Mattresses on hand, which he will
sell low for cash. Enquire of Bone & Mc-
Ginley, or the subscriber.
M. JOHNSON.
Rodney, Sept. 26.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a
supply of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
which they offer low for cash, or on usual
credit to punctual customers.
oct 31 T. H. DUGGAN & CO.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have sold Mr. Wm.
McFEE an interest in their Mer-
cantile Houses at Rodney and Fayette.
The business will be continued as hereto-
fore.

RODNEY,
T. H. Duggan & Co.
FAYETTE,
H. Terrell & Co.

We take this method of returning to our
friends and the public generally our sincere
thanks for the very liberal patronage be-
stowed upon us, and hope by strict attention
to business to merit a continuation of the
same.

We have and intend keeping on hand a
general assortment of Goods usually called
for in this market, and respectfully invite
ancient customers to call and examine our
stock and enquire our prices.
T. H. DUGGAN.
H. TERRELL.
January 10, 1839

GREEN T. MARTIN & GILLE. MARTIN
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS
AT LAW.

RODNEY, MISS.
WILL attend the circuit courts of
Jefferson, Claiborne, Adams and
Warren counties; the high court of Errors
and Appeals, and the United States court
at Jackson.

Address G. T. Martin & Brother,
Rodney, Mississippi.

REFERENCES.
Hon. G. Robertson,
Hon. D. May, Lexington, Ky.
Foster & Easton, N. York.
B. W. Oakley & Co., New Orleans,
Dr. J. B. Brown, Rodney, Miss.
H. B. Hill, Louisville, Ky.

NOTICE.
GUSTAVUS H. WILCOX, AND WIL-
LIAM N. TODD,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN PARTNER-
SHIP, at Fayette, and will attend
all the Courts of Jefferson County; the Cir-
cuit Court of Adams and Claiborne Coun-
ties, and the several Courts at Jackson.

WILLIAM N. TODD will reside at Fayette,
Office near the Court House.

Business confided to either, will receive
the prompt attention of both.

N. B.—G. H. WILCOX will continue to re-
side at Rodney, and practice his profession
as heretofore.

oct 24 6t

To the Public.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore exist-
ing between GEORGE OVERAKER and
ALEXANDER McLEOD, under the firm of
OVERAKER & McLEOD, in the busi-
ness of Tavern Keeping, is this day, by mutual
consent, dissolved.

GEORGE OVERAKER,
ALEX. McLEOD.
N. B. The undersigned is chargeable with
all debts of the firm, and is to settle the
same. He will still continue the above
business in the Mansion House, on Com-
merce street, and solicits public patronage.
ALEXANDER McLEOD.
nov 28—20

Hardware and Cutlery.
A general assortment, just received and
for sale by
T. H. DUGGAN & CO.
nov 21

COMPTON & RICKS
HAVE received a large lot of Kentucky
JEANS & LINSEYS,
which they offer low for cash or to punctual
customers.
July 18, 1838. 12-t

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received our fall supply,
comprising an assortment of
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HATS & CAPS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
SADDLERY, &c. &c.
to all of which we invite the attention of
our customers and friends

COMPTON & RICKS
October 17, 1838.

CHATELANAT, Gravier street, Ex-
change Hotel, has just received a sup-
ply of French three points BLANKETS,
BERLIN brand. The products of that man-
ufacture have been considered the most per-
fect, received in the market of New Orleans,
and nothing but their small amount can pre-
vent them from enjoying a high reputation.
Also, an assortment of superior French
Bedding Blankets, of various sizes and kinds,
imported by the McLellan, and of which a
portion only is left unsold.
New Orleans, Nov. 14.

Notice.

THE undersigned have associated them-
selves under the firm of C. G. Duhl-
gren & Co. for the purpose of conduct-
ing a GENERAL AGENCY and
COMMISSION BUSINESS in this city,
and are now fully prepared to make liberal
advances in New York, Louisiana, or Mis-
sissippi money, on all cotton consigned
through them, either to Liverpool, New
York or New Orleans. Office corner Main
street and Broadway, opposite Messrs W.
& R. Ferriday & Co.

C. G. DAHLGREN.
NATHAN A. GREEN.
Refer to
James C. Wilkins, Esqr.
L. R. Marshall, Esqr.
Hon. Jno. A. Quitman,
Messrs. W. & R. Ferriday, & Co.

Glass and Crockery Ware.
A general assortment of the above arti-
cles, just received by
T. H. DUGGAN & CO.
nov 21 21

Just Received

And for sale by the undersigned,
WHISKEY, STARCH,
SOAP, PLOW LINES,
CIGARS, and a general assortment
GROCERIES. W. G. HENRY.
February 1, 1839

THE IMPORTANCE OF EFFORT.

BY REV. CARLOS WILCOX.

No good of worth sublime will heaven permit
To light on man as from the passing air;
The lamp of genius though by nature lit,
If not protected, pruned, and fed with care,
Soon dies or runs to waste with fitful glare,
And learning is a plant that spreads and towers
Slow as Columbia's aloes, proudly rare,
That 'mid gay thousands with the suns and
showers

Of half a century, grows alone before it flowers.

Has immortality of name been given
To them that idly worship hills and groves,
And burn sweet incense to the queen of heaven
Did Newton learn from fancy as it roves,
To measure worlds and follow where each
moves?

Did Howard gain renown that shall not cease,
By wanderings wild that nature's pilgrim loves?
Or did Paul gain heaven's glory and its peace
By musing o'er the bright and tranquil isles of
Greece?

Beware lest thou from sloth, that would appear
But lowliness of mind, with joy proclaim
Thy want of worth; a charge thou couldst
not hear
From other lips, without a blush of shame,
Or pride indignant; then be thine the blame,
And make thyself of worth; and thus enlist
The smiles of all the good, the dear to fame;
'Tis infamy to die and not be missed,
Or let all soon forget that thou didst e'er exist.

Route to some work of high and holy love,
And thou an angel's happiness shalt know,
Shalt bless the earth while in the world above.
The good begun by thee shall onward flow
In many a branching stream, and wider grow
The seed that in these few and fleeting hours,
Thy hands unsparing and unwearying sow,
Shall deck thy grave, with amaranthine flowers
And yield thee fruits divine in heaven's immor-
tal bowers.

A NEW DISCOVERY!

The ancients celebrated the "waters of
Lethes," which possessed the wonderful
quality of producing an oblivion of all sor-
row, disappointment or misfortune, in those
who partook of it. We moderns, however,
have made a much more important discov-
ery, taking into consideration the present
state of the times. It has of late years,
been ascertained from actual and numerous
experiments, that a draught of SABINE WA-
TER, taken on the banks of that noted river,
will pay all debts, and cleanse from all
crime! Since this important discovery has
been made, pilgrims have hastened from all
vout Muhammedan do not move towards
Mecca with more alacrity than do our mod-
ern pilgrims press forward to the banks of
this river of Texas—the famous Ganges of
the East will not be more resorted to by the
deluded Hindoos, than will the Sabine of
the South by all those who owe more than
they intend to pay, or have committed off-
ences against the laws of God and of their
country.

ADVICE TO PARENTS.—There is nothing
so destructive to the morals, and we may
add, to the peace of the community, as the
neglect of parents, rich or poor, to teach
their sons the importance of being early en-
gaged in some active employment. Too
many of the citizens of every place, under
the influence of a false pride suffer their
sons, after quitting their academical studies,
to lounge about the public offices and tav-
erne of their places of residence, rather than
cause them to engage in some important
branch of the mechanical arts, or force them
by the dint of their own industry and en-
ergies, to seek their fortune in some other pur-
suit. Nothing is more detestable in our eye
than to see a healthy, good looking youth
breaking loose from the restraints of hon-
orable industry, returning to his father's do-
mestic for support, and loafing it about, rather
than be pursuing some occupation which
will not only support himself, but give grati-
fication to his worthy parents. We would
say to every father who has such a son, be
he rich or poor, rather drive him to 'cut his
cord of wood a day,' than suffer him to spend
his time in idleness. "An idle head is the
devil's workshop." That youth, therefore,
who has nothing to do, is very apt to become
a tattler, a slanderer, and a liar, or some-
thing worse, and make himself the pest of
the community in which he may reside.
[Frederick Times.]

A FREE MASON.—A Mr. Mason, attempt-
ing to be familiar with a highly respectable
lady at the Lord Mayor's late ball, was ask-
ed his name by the offended party.
"Mason, Madam, at your service," was
the lackadaisical reply.

"Oh, I see," responded the fair dame,
turning upon her heel, a "free Mason but not
an accepted one."

WELLER.—"Home, sweet home," as the
loafer said ven he vas taken to the watch
house.
"How beautiful," as the monkey said ven
he looked in the mirror.

Odd but true.—Political editors who are
expected by their respective patrons, to
blacken each other's character as much as
possible, are generally on good terms, per-
sonally; while musicians and singers, who
are expected to be all harmony and concord
generally cherish the bitterest jealousy and
enmity toward each other.

QUER.—Suppose a midling sized boll
was to kick a man across the Mississippi,
how many calves could kick him back?

REMARKS OF MR. STANLY,
On the motion for an inquiry into the late
Defalcations of Public Officers.

Immediately after Mr. Duncan (of Ohio)
concluded his remarks, Mr. Petrikis moved
the Previous Question, but at Mr. Stanley's
solicitation withdrew it, upon Mr. Stanley's
promising to renew it before he sat down.

Mr. STANLY then rose and said: he was
not about to detain the House as long as the
Representative from Ohio had done.

It is now 20 minutes past 4 o'clock, said
he. We have been consuming time by
listening to remarks upon all sorts of sub-
jects. We have had much upon extrava-
gance and economy—a most extravagant
oration upon matters and things in general,
from the battles of Caesar and Pompey down
to the recent democratic disturbance in
Pennsylvania. Yesterday the House ad-
justed for the gratification of the Repre-
sentative who has just finished his oration
against "Henry Clay," "corporations," "as-
sociated wealth," and what in his elegant
language he calls "whigory." The House

has listened to all this with commendable
patience, to the abuse of Whigs, and to the
high praise upon the new Senator from Ohio,
(Mr. Tappan, Mr. Van Buren, and Mr.
Woodbury. I claim the right for a few
minutes to reply to part of the speech just
delivered. In the remarks I shall make, I
will not attempt to answer the arguments of
this defender of the administration upon all
the matters he referred to; I should con-
sume too much time, and could not avail
myself of the same helps. He is so great a
favorite at the Treasury Department, he
can call on his "Dear Sir," Mr. Woodbury,
and get all the information he wishes. If a
Whig should apply, as one did at the last
session, he would meet with a refusal.

Sir, he has had the utmost liberty, the
most unlimited indulgence, yesterday and
to-day. I cannot, in courtesy or justice, be
denied the right to say a few words upon one
subject to which he has alluded; I mean
abolition. I shall not discuss this subject,
but I wish to call attention to some part of
the gentleman's language in reference to
this, and to a celebrated letter written by
him when he was a candidate a few months
ago.

It will be recollected, Mr. Speaker, that
when I called the gentleman to order for ir-
relevancy when he was reading letters from
his "dear" Amos and his "dear" Levi,
showing how many Whigs and how many
Democrats were in office in the Departments,
the Chair decided (Mr. Corner of North
Carolina, was occupying the Chair at the
time) that the gentleman was in order. I
submitted most cheerfully to this; and I look
back upon it with regret, and asking him how many abolitionists there
were among the democrats in office. To
which he replied, with a pompous elevation
of tone, and with a confidence which evi-
dently defied contradiction, that the (aboli-
tionists) did not "belong to that family."
"They were all among the 'Federal Whigs,'"
as he calls them. Well, sir, I was glad to
hear the assertion made on this floor, and I
witnessed with a smile the self-satisfactory
whimperings of some slaveholding dem-
ocrats at this declaration from the Sampson
of locofocoism.

But I have the evidence in my possession
to drive away this pleasing delusion. This
declaration but affords additional evidence
of the attempt which the Administration party
are making to impose upon the southern
people.

But sir, as far as I can, I will awaken the
attention of the people of my district and
my State to the doings of their self-consti-
tuted democratic friends.

But to the letter, the letter.
I hold in my hand, Mr. Speaker, a letter
dated at Montgomery, Hamilton county,
Ohio, signed "A. Duncan," in which the
writer gives his views of slavery. I wish
to read some extracts to the House, and I
respectfully solicit the attention of the slave-
holding democrats—the caucus resolution-
making democrats—to the opinions of their
trusty and well-beloved brother in democ-
racy upon the subject of slavery. I want to
show them what a democrat in Ohio, who is
an abolitionist, thinks of their country and
their constituents. Towards the latter part
of the letter the writer says:

"There is no man living, perhaps, who is
more deadly hostile to slavery than I am.—
My feelings, my education, the circumstan-
ces that have surrounded me through life,
together with my principles of what I believe
to constitute the natural and political rights
of man—all conspire to make me abhor it
as one of the greatest evils that exists on
the face of the earth."

[Mr. Duncan here rose and asked to ex-
plain.]

Of course, Mr. Speaker, I will hear him
explain, said Mr. S.

Mr. Duncan then said, that when he was
asked the question whether there were any
abolition democrats, he meant to say, that
they did not belong to the Democratic party,
particularly in this district and State. The
letter was in answer to interrogatories put
to him before the election. I can read it,
said he. (Cries of no! no!) I will then
briefly state the contents.
Here Mr. Stanley said: Mr. Speaker I
cannot consent to yield the floor to allow the
gentleman to "state the contents." I will
do that for him, sir. I only gave way for
explanation. The shortest extract I have read
sir, ought not to make the gentleman un-
easy. It is mild, compared with what follows.
But listen attentively, ye exclusive guardi-
ans of the south, ye only good democrats,
to the declaration, that slavery is one of the
greatest evils on the face of the earth, and
that this democrat is "deadly hostile" to sla-
very. The gentleman's unbusiness, I pre-
sume, is an account of his Southern friends

They, in North Carolina, as I was told by
one of them, denied the authenticity of this
letter: yes, sir, they pronounced it a forgery!
The people had been taught to believe
that Mr. Van Buren had no abolition friends
—no friends opposed to slavery. But here,
sir, we have, from the pen of the Represen-
tative from Hamilton county, O-hi-O, the
outpourings of more abuse, more hellish
slander, deliberately concocted, on slave
owners, than it has ever been my lot to hear
from any avowed abolitionist.

Yet, sir, this same abhorrer of slavery,
so "deadly hostile" to it, is, of all other de-
mocrats, the chosen advocate of the Globe
—the chosen champion of this Southern-
loving Administration. Another extract.—
I want to give my constituents some infor-
mation of the opinions of this personal and
political friend of Martin Van Buren. The
letter says, in continuation:

"Yes, greater in its moral effects and cor-
rupting tendencies than all other human
evils put together. It is not only a moral
and political evil within itself, or intrinsi-
cally so, but of the darkest and most damning
character, but in all its bearings and effects
calculated to produce the most fatal effects
on both the moral and political institutions
of our country."

[Here Mr. Duncan asked leave to ex-
plain again. Mr. Stanley yielded for expla-
nation; and Mr. Duncan said he was "not
an abolitionist; and any individual or any
newspaper that floats on the breeze, that said
he was an abolitionist, was a vile calumnia-
tor."]

[Here Mr. Thompson of South Carolina,
rose, and called on the Speaker to enforce
the rules, and see that a gentleman who was
occupying the floor should not be thus fre-
quently interrupted.]

Mr. Stanley continued. I have yielded
the floor with pleasure to hear any explana-
tions, but not to hear speeches of defence.
I must insist upon my right to the floor, and
will not again be interrupted for speeches
of this character.
Sir, I am not acquainted with the kind of
newspapers to which the gentleman refers.
I have never seen any that floated on the
breeze that charged him with being an aboli-
tionist. Sir, it would better become the
assumed gallantry of the distinguished de-
mocrat from Hamilton county, O-hi-O, who
carries a rifle for personal defence, to wait
until he is charged with being an abolition-
ist, before he throws out such bold denuncia-
tion. I have not charged him, and do not
now charge him, with being an abolitionist.
I am willing to admit that he and his newly
elected Senator (Mr. Tappan) whom he has
braided "as sound a democrat, and as
and, within, of the first order of talents, and
of the most unexceptionable deportment!"
are neither of them abolitionists. I am
willing to admit that they are both as good
friends of the South as any Van Buren cau-
sus democrats, who voted on the resolutions
of the 12th of December last.

I will take this letter as proof of their
affection for the South; or, if he pleases, I
will take the reputed declaration of this
"democrat and patriot," (Mr. Tappan,) about
the time of the Southampton insurrection,
as proof of his "sound democracy and pure
patriotism."

I am willing, I say, sir, to believe they
are not abolitionists. I do not know what
signification they attach to the words dem-
ocrat and abolitionists. But, sir, I charge
him with being the author of this letter, and
he cannot deny that. I charge it in the pre-
sence and hearing of my democratic or
Van Buren colleagues, and wish them no
longer to consider this a forgery.

But to the letter. The gentleman told
us that he dealt in figures, and from this let-
ter I can prove that he does deal as largely
in figures of imagination as any member on
this floor. Hear a little more from this pa-
tent democrat, this herald of anti-abolition,
of Tappan democracy. Hear a little more
of what he says about slavery.

"It is an evil that has, does now, and will
in all time to come while it exists, involve in
it, as well in its present possession as in its
future operations, crime, fraud, theft, mur-
der, robbery and death. For the truth of
what I say, as to its present effects upon the
institutions of our country, I have only to
refer you to a view of the slave States in
our Union, and a comparison between the
relative condition of the improvements of
them and the free States. You see the free
States happy and flourishing, to the admi-
ration and astonishment of all who see them.
Public improvements and private prosperity
are swift and head and head in the race,
while, on the other hand, poverty, lean and
hungry sterility, and squalid wretchedness
seem to cover the face of the land in many
parts where slave institutions have a resi-
dence."

Would to God, sir, that those who enter-
tain such opinions could go into my district,
or into yours! How different would be their
opinions could they visit the western part
of our own North Carolina—one of the most
beautiful and prosperous, though almost un-
known, parts of the world; "that good land,
a land of brooks of water, of fountains and
depths, that spring out of valleys and hills";
a land whose stones are iron, and out of
"whose hills thou mayest dig brass." Would
to God, sir, that some reasonable creature,
if any such there be, who entertains such
sentiments, could visit my district! Instead
of "lean and hungry sterility and squalid
wretchedness," which this democrat says
"covers the face of the land," he would find
a happy, independent and intelligent people;
he would pray Heaven to make the laboring
classes in other parts of the world as free
from want, as contented as our slaves. In-
stead of barren deserts, perplexed with
thorns, he would see countless thousands of

scarcely in a high state of successful cultiva-
tion. He would see fields of beautiful
green, in spots which, a few years since,
were untrodden save by the wild beasts of
the forest, who roamed in undisputed sway.
He could find cultivated fields on the bor-
ders of lakes, in my district, yielding as
abundant crops as the choicest lands on the
borders of the mighty Father of rivers, and
viewing in beauty with the most enchanting
scenery on the island of Calypso. And all
this, too, was brought about by slave labor.
Yes, sir, there he would see, in our negroes
the happiest population on the earth—well
fed, well clothed, and well treated. "Con-
tent and careless of to-morrow's fare," they
perform their labor with cheerfulness—la-
bor

"Made the pledge
Of cheerful days, & nights without a groan."
Instead of finding a country upon which the
"anger of God and the vengeance of Heav-
en seem to rest," as this democrat says is
the case where "slave institutions have a
residence;" instead of seeing men who are
cruel "murderers, robbers and pirates," (as
abolitionists sometimes call slave-holders) he
would find (in the language of the sacred
volume I just now quoted) "a land of wheat
and barley, and vines and fig-trees, and
pomegranates; a land in which we eat bread
without scarceness," inhabited by men re-
markable for hospitality, plain, unassuming
habits, and indomitable attachment to re-
publican institutions!

But, sir, remember, I beseech you, this
slander comes from a democrat, who is no
abolitionist! Yes, sir, from one of the
friends of those who go into a midnight
caucus, and prepare Janus-faced resolutions
for the protection of the South; this comes
from a Van Buren protector of the South—
a whole hog Van Buren democrat. A little
more of this democratic letter.

[Here Mr. G. Ilup, of New York, rose to
a point of order, but the Speaker decided
that Mr. Stanley was not out of order.]

Mr. Stanley continued. Mr. Speaker, I
regret that I am inflicting pain upon any
member of the party, but the gentleman
from New York must bear it. Sir, he can-
not save his friend from Ohio from having
this shameful letter published to the world.
I am rejoiced, sir, that the rules of order
tho' a time are construed as liberally for me
as for the representative from Hamilton
county, Ohio—rules, sir, which, like the in-
scriptions on the sabers of Vathek, hold an
other language to-day from that they yester-
day held, and like those sabres, can only
be deciphered by one man—the usual occu-
pant of that chair.

Another extract, sir, from this letter:
from the slave State, or stand upon it and
look across the former; you will see com-
paratively all life, all happiness, all pros-
perity, both public and private; but turn
your eyes upon the latter and survey it—
every thing material, (except a few of the
wealthy proprietors,) bears the impress of
poverty and dilapidation; all look as if pes-
tilence and famine had been making their
sad innovation."

Now, sir, all this is from one of your pa-
tent democrats, one of Levi Woodbury's
"dear sirs," one of the select friends of
Martin Van Buren, one of the friends of the
South! and no abolitionist! Sir, let me ask
the gentleman how he can be other than an
abolitionist for these sentiments? If he
believes that "slavery is an evil that has,
does now, and will in all time to come, while
it exists, involve in it, as well in its present
possession as in its future operations, crime,
fraud, theft, robbery, murder, and death!"
I ask him how, with a clear conscience, and
as an honest man, who feels for what he
calls "violated humanity," he can be other
than an abolitionist? If, sir, he is "so dead-
ly hostile to slavery," if he abhors it as one
of the greatest evils that exists on the face
of the earth, if he thinks that the "anger
of God and the vengeance of Heaven seem
to rest" upon the slave States, if he believes
that slavery has such "corrupting and cor-
roding effects," if, sir, I ask, he is sincere in
saying, "but the curse be on the head of
those who sustain such an institution," how
can he be other than an abolitionist? Is it
because, as he says in the latter part of his
letter, "the effects would be more fatal to
the unhappy and unfortunate African than
even slavery itself?" Or can it be that he
wishes the "anger of God and the ven-
geance of Heaven, and the frowns and dis-
approbation of avenging justice," still to
rest upon the Southern country? Now, sir,
this democrat is in daily social intercourse
with the Southern men who support Mr.
Van Buren, and it is all right and proper; he
goes, no doubt, into caucuses with them,
strongly advocates the "ob-treasury," and
they are or would be, the exclusive friends
of the South; while I, sir, am accused of
acting with abolitionists if I vote with any
of them on a motion to adjourn!

The representative from Hamilton coun-
ty, Ohio, said there were no abolitionists in
the democratic family. Has he ever seen
the letter of the democratic sub-Treasury
candidate for Governor in Massachusetts, in
which he says, "I deem slavery to be the
greatest curse and the most portentous evil
which a righteous God ever inflicted upon
a nation?" and, like this good democrat, is
opposed to the admission of any new States
whose Constitution tolerates slavery; but
says:
"In relation to the admission of new
States with the power to hold slaves, I can
do no more than to refer you to my recent
votes against the admission of Missouri at
this power. That opprobrium, which has
so long fastened upon the Democratic party,
and some firmness to preserve it, has been
doubtless have proved successful. The
extraordinary influence and enormous
efforts of one man, (Henry Clay) who is
supposed by some to have received